ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING

June 30, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA:
COLLINS, PRINTER, 705 JAYNE STREET.
1860.

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MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, November 3, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of the Mint of the United States, and its branches, for the year ending June 30, 1860.

The amount of gold and silver received during the year, that is to say, from the 1st of July, 1859, to the 30th of June, 1860, inclusive, was as follows: Gold deposits, $22,673,192.21; silver deposits and purchases, $3,152,437.15; total gold and silver bullion received, $25,825,629.36. The coinage operations during the same period were as follows: Gold coins issued, $16,445,476.00; fine gold bars, $7,001,807.35; silver coins, $2,769,920.00; silver issued in bars, $480,716.26; cent coins, $342,000; total coinage operations, $27,039,919.61; comprised in 43,885,721 pieces of all denominations of coins.

The operations during the year were distributed as follows: At the Mint in Philadelphia, the deposits of gold amounted to $4,266,618.93; the gold coinage, including $170,275.34 of fine bars, was $4,354,576.84; silver bullion received, $756,505.41; silver coins struck, $835,420.00; silver bars made and issued, $21,656.30; cents coined, $342,000. Total deposits of gold and silver, $5,022,524.34; total coinage, $5,553,653.14; comprised in 38,091,348 separate pieces of all denominations of coins.

At the Branch Mint at New Orleans the amount of deposits of gold, was $153,731.71; and of silver, $1,381,113.40. The coinage amounted to $169,000 in gold, and $1,598,422.33 in silver coins, including $25,422.33 in bars. Total deposits of gold and silver, $1,534,845.11; total coinage, $1,767,422.33; comprised in 4,322,550 pieces.

The Branch Mint at San Francisco received during the year gold deposits to the value of $11,319,913.83; and deposits of

silver of the value of $480,139.75. The coinage amounted to $11,889,000 in gold, and $572,911.52 in silver, including $211,411.52 in bars. Total deposits at this branch of the Mint of gold and silver, $11,800,053.58; and total coinage, $12,461,911.52; composed of 1,417,475 separate pieces of all denominations of coins.

At the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, the sum of $67,085.21, in gold, was deposited for coinage; the amount of coinage was $69,477.00; comprised in 15,874 pieces.

The deposits and coinage at the Branch Mint at Charlotte were as follows: Gold deposits, $133,491.17; gold coinage, $133,697.50; combined in 30,474 pieces.

The Assay Office at New York received during the year, gold deposits to the amount of $6,731,951.36; and silver bullion to the value of $534,678.59. The same establishment melted and refined, and made into fine bars, gold bullion of the value of $6,831,532.01; and silver bars of the value of $222,226.11. Total deposits of gold and silver, $7,266,629.95; total amount of fine bars of gold and silver made during the year, $7,053,758.12.

The amount of gold, produced from the mines in the United States, deposited during the year was $18,971,041.75, and of silver the sum of $293,797.05. The sources from whence these supplies of the precious metals have been obtained for the last year, as well as for previous years, are stated in the statistical tables attached to this report.

Within the last year some new mines of silver have been brought to our notice, the most important of which are those situated in the Washoe region, in the territory of Utah, about three hundred and thirty miles northeast from San Francisco. At the Branch Mint in that city upwards of $80,000 were received from these mines during the last fiscal year, and they promise a considerable and increasing supply of silver for that institution and the other mints. It has, however, given some trouble when used as an agent, or assistant, for parting silver from native gold, on account of the presence of antimony, a very small portion of which induces brittleness in the gold. A similar annoyance has, we are informed, occurred in the British Mint, in its operations upon Australian gold.

The gold mines in Kansas have produced during the year the sum of $622,000, and there are indications that the supply of gold bullion from thence will hereafter be increased. This enlargement in the production of gold from Kansas is interesting from the fact that the supply from the mines of California to the mints has been, for years past, declining. In 1853, the mints received from California gold deposits to the value of nearly fifty-six millions of dollars; during the last year the amount was somewhat above twenty millions. In the gold producing region of Kansas, namely, at Denver City, a private minting establishment has been set in operation by Messrs. Clark, Gruber & Co., from which pieces of ten and five dollars are issued. They are of various grades of fineness; our assays show them to be from 815 to 838 thousandths, and the pieces are evidently made direct from native gold with its silver alloy, without any attempt to fix or maintain any exact standard. The weight is greater than in corresponding pieces of the national coinage in order to make up for the deficiency of fineness; the ten dollar pieces vary from 273 to 283½ grains. On the average, and adding the value of the silver alloy, and deducting the mint charges, the pieces are found to be of professed value, or slightly over. The devices on the ten dollar piece are appropriate and distinctive; but on the five dollar piece they are made in close imitation of the legal coin, a reprehensible and illegal practice, countenanced by previous similar emissions in California.

Within the last year fraudulent practices upon our gold coins have greatly increased. The Mint is giving the most earnest attention to devising the best remedies against these practices; and the same subject is undergoing a careful investigation by scientific men not connected with the Mint, under an appropriation made by Congress.

The new cents have heretofore been issued in exchange for the fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar, and for the old copper cents. As the Spanish and Mexican pieces were received at their nominal value, large amounts of these coins have been brought to the melting-pot, and thus the community has been relieved from an irregular and depreciated currency. But it has required the issue of a large amount of cents, and

induced a temporary redundancy of that coin in some of the Eastern cities. They are gradually, however, being distributed to all parts of our country, including a portion of the Southern States, where the copper cent was scarcely known as a circulating medium. Since the passage of the act of 25th June, 1860, the issues have been limited to exchanges for the copper cents, except the supplying of the government offices with the new issue, and distant parts of the country in limited amounts. In order to accelerate the process of relieving the community from the cumbrous and inconvenient copper cents, the Mint now pays the expenses of transportation on them, and will make returns in the new issues. This arrangement will tend to relieve the country from a burdensome currency, without increasing the amount of circulation of that denomination of coins.

The third section of the act of Congress approved February 21, 1857, makes it "the duty of the Director of the Mint to cause assays to be made from time to time of such foreign coins as may be known to our commerce, to determine their average weight, fineness, and value, and to embrace in his annual report a statement of the results thereof." In previous reports I have presented the results of the assays which have been made of such foreign gold and silver coins as came within our notice, or could be procured for examination and assay. Since the last annual report several varieties of coins not heretofore noticed have been assayed. The result of these assays, together with those previously made, will be found in the tabular statements of the weight, fineness, and value of foreign gold and silver coins which are attached to this report. Some remarks in reference to the coins not heretofore reported upon may, however, be properly presented.

The coinage of Tunis has recently emerged from barbarism and assumed a civilized aspect. As late as 1839 there were no gold coins issued by that government, and the professedly silver coins were nearly three-fourths copper. The new gold piece of twenty-five piastres, dated A. H. 1276 (corresponding to A. D. 1859) weighs .161 oz. or 77.3 grains, is 900 thousandths fine, and consequently very nearly of the value of three dollars; after deducting mint charges for recoinage, $2.98.5. The silver coin

of five piastres, A. H. 1268 (1851), weighs .511 oz. or 245.3 grains, is 898½ thousandths fine (intended for 900), and therefore worth 61.8 cents. These results make the gold piastre twelve cents, and the silver piastre nearly twelve cents and four-tenths of a cent, for exchange calculations.

The eighty-real gold piece of Spain, 1845, not received here until recently, will be found in the tabular statements above referred to. It has been superseded by the new series of Spanish coinage, but it is still current.

The half and quarter of the silver 2000 reis piece of Brazil have not hitherto been assayed at this mint. They prove to be of the same standards as the principal piece, and are proportional in value.

A new silver dollar has been issued in Bolivia, greatly reduced in weight and value as compared with the former issues. A number of the pieces of the date 1859 average .648 oz. or 311 grains; and, being 902 thousandths fine, are worth 78.6 cents. They are closely adjusted to the depreciation of the half dollar which has been issued by that government for a number of years past.

The Envoys from the Empire of Japan, who were accredited to the government of the United States, visited the Mint on the 13th and 14th of June last. In compliance with their wishes and the instructions of the Department, I caused several assays to be made in their presence of the coins of Japan and of our own issues; conforming to their request to have an entire cobang assayed, instead of a small piece, as is our usual method. The annexed tables will show the results of these assays. The valuation there given of the cobang includes the silver contained as alloy. Although the new cobang does not quite come up to $3.60, it was conceded to the Embassy to make that valuation the basis of commercial rates. This makes the itzebu (the unit of Japan) 90 cents, which is a convenient figure and sufficiently exact. In order to present this subject more fully, I have deemed it proper to annex to this report a copy of the certified statement which was furnished to the Envoys of the result of the assays made in their presence; and also a copy of my communication to them, through the Department, under date of the 20th of June last.

Subsequently to these transactions, we obtained, and placed in the cabinet of the Mint, a Japanese *oban;* it weighs 5.30 oz., is 667 thousandths fine, and of the value of $75.24, including the silver alloy. This piece does not appear to have any definite relation to the cobang or to the itzebu. It is probably used as a commercial bar. If it is to be ranked among the coins, it is certainly the largest one which has come under our notice. It is of an oval shape, the larger diameter being six inches and one-eighth of an inch, the smaller three inches and three-fourths of an inch.

Since the close of the fiscal year there has been a recoinage, by the order of the Department, of a portion of the thick gold dollars which had accumulated in the Treasury of the United States. As there is some misapprehension on this subject in the public mind, a few remarks respecting it may not be inappropriate at this time. The first issues of the gold dollar, the coinage of which was commenced in 1849, were less in diameter than those issued since 1853, the latter being larger than the former to the extent of the one-tenth of an inch. This enlargement of the coin is a decided improvement, especially as it is more conveniently handled. But there is certainly an inconvenience in having two pieces in circulation of the same value but of different sizes and devices. In view of this inconvenience, and of the fact that a large amount of these gold dollars had accumulated at the U. S. Treasury in New York, and could not be used, the Department directed the recoinage referred to. There are yet in circulation upwards of fifteen millions of gold dollars; of which $9,590,000 are of the thick or first issue, and $5,440,000 are of the enlarged diameter.

It is to be regretted that the system of banking adopted in most of the States tends to exclude small gold coins from circulation. It is certainly the true policy of the country to extend the uses of gold, and drive out of existence that which circulates in the place of it. On this subject I beg to renew some suggestions which I presented in the Mint report for the year 1855. "There is one point connected with this subject, and with the general management of the national coinage, which, although left by law to the discretion of the Director of the Mint, in subordination to the Secretary of the Treasury, and

cannot be made the subject of particular legislation, yet is of so much importance to the community generally that this occasion seems appropriate to give it a fair and general understanding. The thirtieth section of the general mint law (act of January 18, 1837) provides that 'in the denominations of coins delivered the Treasurer shall comply with the wishes of the depositor, unless when impracticable or inconvenient to do so; in which case the denomination of coins shall be designated by the Director.' In view of the fact that depositors are always paid before their bullion is operated upon, out of a stock of coin previously made ready, it is evident that in the preparation of such a supply of coin the Director is to use his discretion in regard to the denomination before conferring with depositors; and they may or may not be exactly suited in the payment. Undoubtedly, in the issue of coins, every proper attention should be given to the probable demand, and especially in the silver coinage, which, it is to be presumed, is wanted for immediate use, and not for storage in vaults. Heretofore the general practice has been to pay depositors in the coin they have desired, and it is not intended by these observations to give notice that this usage will be entirely abandoned. But the chief design of a national mint is to subserve the interests of the people at large preferably to a few large owners of bullion or coin. The interests of the public and of depositors are not always concurrent in the matter under discussion. Depositors of large amounts call for coin in a form which gives the least trouble to count; and banking institutions, in addition to that, may prefer it in a form not likely to be drawn out. Many who present their checks at these institutions would doubtless ask for specie, but are deterred from doing so by the expectation of receiving double eagles instead of half or quarter eagles. In a word, the plain effect of issuing gold coin of a large size is to keep down the circulation of specie and increase the use of paper money. This remark, of course, does not apply to such localities where paper money is prohibited—as, for example, in the State of California—because in such cases the different currencies cannot come in conflict. Before the act of Congress authorizing the issuing of gold in stamped bars, there was, it is true, a necessity for the issue of large coins, as well to meet the

demands for shipment to Europe, as, in some measure, to relieve the pressure upon the Mint. There was no kind of propriety in going through the manipulations and bearing the expense of making small gold coins to be directly melted down in foreign mints or refineries. But since the important change in our mint laws, before referred to, a distinction has been made to meet the demands of trade, by which gold intended for exportation is cast into fine bars, whilst that which is needed for home currency is converted into coin. If we look to the example of the wealthiest and most civilized nations of the globe, we shall find that their largest gold coin, to speak in a general way, does not exceed our half eagle in value. Such is the case in Great Britain, France, Russia, the Netherlands, and other countries. There are pieces of ten thalers (about eight dollars of our money) coined in Germany, but apparently for international use. The same may be said of the North and South American doubloon, of which the amount coined is small. It would no longer be an embarrassment to the principal mint, nor to the branches, except perhaps the branch at San Francisco (and to that institution these views are not intended particularly to apply), to coin all the gold that is likely to be offered in pieces of five dollars and less. It is true that nearly as much labor is expended in the manufacture of a gold dollar or a quarter eagle as of an eagle or double eagle, and in thus offering to make the smaller denominations a large increase of work is assumed; but this consideration is met by another—that the division of labor, and the present efficiency of the mint establishments will enable us to meet such increase without additional expenditures. The manufacture of fine bars at the Assay Office in New York, and the coinage of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, have so divided the work upon gold bullion as to remove all apprehension of difficulty or delay. In the coinage of half eagles, particularly, we shall be materially aided by a very remarkable machine lately invented for the final adjustment of the weight of the individual planchets. This instrument was manufactured at Paris, and has been introduced into the mint there, and one of similar powers is also employed in the mint of England. The one imported for the

United States Mint is adapted to the half eagle only. It is justly regarded as a triumph of mechanism. It is not by any means assumed that the coinage of the eagle and the double eagle should be discontinued. On the contrary, they will be indispensable at San Francisco; they may, in some emergencies, be required at Philadelphia and at New Orleans; but, as a general rule, adapted to the principal mint and to the branches in the Atlantic States, it is believed that the time has come to return to the smaller denominations of gold coin, issuing almost the whole in pieces not larger than the half eagle; and this upon the ground already adverted to—particularly applicable to a country so greatly favored with the original production of the precious metal—that the people at large are entitled to a greater portion of real, imperishable money, and that a cardinal point at which this reform is to be begun or aided is the place where the gold is put into shape and size for circulation."

As our larger gold coins are the most exposed to the fraudulent practice of splitting, and inserting other metals—a contrivance which has recently increased in our country—the suggestions herein made acquire additional importance. It may also be found to be useful, as a further means to prevent such nefarious practices, to increase the diameter and reduce the thickness of several of the denominations of our coins, as has been done in that of the gold dollar and three-dollar piece.

The tabular statements attached to this report are as follows: *A.* The deposits and coinage at the Mint and its Branches, and the Assay Office, during the year ending June 30, 1860. *B.* Statement of the amount of gold and silver of domestic production deposited at the institutions above named during the same period. *C.* The coinage operations of all the minting establishments of the United States from their respective organizations to the 30th of June, 1860, numbered from 1 to 7 inclusive. *D.* The entire deposits of domestic gold at these institutions for the same period, numbered from 1 to 7 inclusive. *E.* A statement of the production of domestic silver from the 1st of January, 1841, to the close of the last fiscal year. *F.* The amount of silver of less denomination than one dollar coined since the passage of the act of February 21, 1853, reducing the weight of such coins. *G.* The amount and

denominations of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar deposited at the Mint at Philadelphia for the new cent. *H.* A statement of the amount of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar purchased for silver coinage since the passage of the act of February 21, 1857, entitled "An act relating to foreign coins, and to the coinage of cents at the Mint of the United States." *I.* The amount of cents of former issue deposited at the Mint at Philadelphia for the new cent. *J.* A statement of the weight, fineness, and value of foreign gold coins. *K.* A similar statement of the weight, fineness, and value of foreign silver coins.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your faithful servant,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Director of the Mint.

HON. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

A.—STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS AND COINAGE,

At the Mint and its Branches, during the year ending June 30, 1860.

DEPOSITS.

DESCRIPTION.	MINT OF U. STATES, PHILADELPHIA.	BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.	BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.	BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA.	BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE.	ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.	TOTAL.
GOLD.							
Foreign coin	$7,352 50	$24,855 83				$114,405 00	$146,613 33
" bullion	53,599 31	39,308 96				301,404 00	394,312 27
U. S. coin (O. S.) . . .	4,207 50					4,338 00	8,545 50
" bullion	4,200,859 62	89,566 92	$11,319,913 83	$67,085 21	$134,491 17	6,311,804 36	22,123,721 11
TOTAL GOLD . .	$4,266,018 93	$153,731 71	$11,319,913 83	$67,085 21	$134,491 17	$6,731,951 36	$22,673,192 21
SILVER.							
Deposited (including purchases)	$732,897 17	$1,380,412 08	$336,030 86			$409,299 99	$2,858,640 10
U. S. bullion	23,608 24	701 32	144,108 89			125,378 60	293,797 05
TOTAL SILVER . .	$756,505 41	$1,381,113 40	$480,139 75			$534,678 59	$3,152,437 15
TOTAL GOLD AND SILVER	$5,022,524 34	$1,534,845 11	$11,800,053 58	$67,085 21	$134,491 17	$7,266,629 95	$25,825,629 36
Less re-deposits at the different institutions:—							
Gold (U. S. bullion), $3,152,679 36							
Silver, 398,373 30							3,551,052 66
TOTAL DEPOSITS . .							$22,274,576 70

A.—STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS AND COINAGE (Continued).

COINAGE.

DENOMINATION.	Mint of United States, Philadelphia.		Branch Mint, New Orleans.		Branch Mint, San Francisco.		Branch Mint, Dahlonega.		Branch Mint, Charlotte.		Assay Office, New York.		TOTAL.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	P'ces.	Value.	P'ces.	Value.	P'ces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.														
Double-Eagles .	188,615	$3,772,300 00	4,350	$87,000 00	579,975	$11,599,500 00	..	..	..		..		772,940	$15,458,800 00
Eagles	16,013	160,130 00	8,200	82,000 00	10,000	100,000 00	..	..	..		..		34,213	342,130 00
Half-Eagles . . .	19,724	98,620 00			16,700	83,500 00	12,800	$64,000	23,005	$115,025 00	..		72,229	361,145 00
Three-Dollars . .	13,402	40.206 00			7,000	21,000 00	..	..	..		..		20,402	61,206 00
Quarter Eagles .	13,721	34,302 50			28,800	72,000 00	1,602	4,005	7,469	18,672 50	..		51,592	128,980 00
Dollars	78,743	78,743 00			13,000	13,000 00	1,472	1,472	..		..		93,215	93,215 00
Fine bars		170,275 34					..	..	..		..	$6,831,532 01		7,001,807 35
Total Gold . .	330,218	$4,354,576 84	12,550	$169,000 00	665,475	$11,889,000 00	15,874	$69,477	30,474	$133,697 50	..	$6,831,532 01	1,044,591	$23,447,283 35
SILVER.														
Dollars	315,530	$315,530 00	280.000	$280,000 00	5,000	$5,000 00	..	..	..		..		600,530	$600,530 00
Half-Dollars . .	349,800	174,900 00	2,212,000	1,106,000 00	693,000	346,500 00	..	..	..		..		3,254,800	1,627,400 00
Quarter-Dollars	909,800	227,450 00	388,000	97,000 00	24,000	6,000 00	..	..	..		..		1,321,800	330,450 00
Dimes	576,000	57,600 00	370,000	37,000 00	40,000	4,000 00	..	..	..		..		986,000	98,600 00
Half-Dimes . . .	870,000	43,500 00	1,060,000	53,000 00			..	..	..		..		1,930,000	96,500 00
Three-Cent pieces	548,000	16,440 00					..	..	..		..		548,000	16,440 00
Bars		21,656 30		25,422 33		211,411 52	..	..	..		..	$222,226 11		480,716 26
Total Silver	3,569,130	$857,076 30	4,310,000	$1,598,422 33	762,000	$572,911 52	..	..	..		..	$222,226 11	8,641,130	$3,250,636 26
COPPER.														
Cents	34,200,000	$342,000 00					..	..	..		..		34,200,000	$342,000 00
Total Copper	34,200,000	$342,000 00					..	..	..		..		34,200,000	$342,000 00
Recapitulation.														
Total Gold . . .	330,218	$4,354,576 84	12,550	$169,000 00	655,475	$11,889,000 00	15,874	$69,477	30,474	$133,697 50	..	$6,831,532 01	1,044,591	$23,447,283 35
" Silver . . .	3,569,130	857,076 30	4,310,000	1,598,422 33	762,000	572,911 52	..	..	..		..	222,226 11	8,641,130	3,250,636 26
" Copper . .	34,200,000	342,000 00					..	..	..		..		34,200,000	342,000 00
Total Coinage	38,099,348	$5,553,653 14	4,322,550	$1,767,422 33	1,417,475	$12,461,911 52	15,874	$69,477	30,474	$133,697 50	..	$7,053,758 12	43,885,721	$27,039,919 61

B.—STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION,

Deposited at the Mint of the United States and its Branches, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

From whence derived.	Mint U. States, Philadelphia.	Branch Mint, San Francisco.	Branch Mint, New Orleans.	Branch Mint, Dahlonega.	Branch Mint, Charlotte.	Assay Office, New York.	Total.
GOLD.							
California	$663,389 02	$11,319,913 83	$87,135 00	$1,097 37		$6,023,628 36	$18,095,163 58
Kansas	346,604 05		1,770 39	24,908 86		248,981 00	622,264 30
Virginia	17,402 62					4,202 00	21,604 62
Georgia	7,556 41			35,588 92		19,368 00	62,513 33
North Carolina	8,450 11			3,485 70	$134,491 17	9,755 00	156,181 98
South Carolina				2,004 36			2,004 36
Tennessee	595 88						595 88
Oregon	2,780 16						2,780 16
Alabama			661 53				661 53
Utah						4,680 00	4,680 00
Arizona						1,190 00	1,190 00
Nebraska	1,402 01						1,402 01
Total Gold	$1,048,180 26	$11,319,913 83	$89,566 92	$67,085 21	$134,491 17	$6,311,804 36	$18,971,041 75
SILVER.							
California (parted from gold)	$12,201 66	$63,226 12	$701 32			$62,432 60	$138,561 70
Utah (Washoe)		80,882 77				21,658 00	102,540 77
Lake Superior	10,206 58					15,674 00	25,880 58
Arizona						13,357 00	13,357 00
North Carolina						12,257 00	12,257 00
Sonora	1,200 00						1,200 00
Total Silver	23,608 24	144,108 89	701 32			125,378 60	293,797 05
Total Gold and Silver	$1,071,788 50	$11,464,022 72	$90,268 24	$67,085 21	$134,491 17	$6,437,182 96	$19,264,838 80

C.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES,

From their organization to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

1.—MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD COINAGE.

PERIOD.	DOUBLE EAGLES. Pieces.	EAGLES. Pieces.	HALF EAGLES. Pieces.	THREE DOLLARS. Pieces.	QUARTER EAGLES. Pieces.	DOLLARS. Pieces.	FINE BARS. Value.
1793 to 1817 . .		132,592	845,909		22,197		
1818 to 1837 . .			3,087,925		879,903		
1838 to 1847 . .		1,227,759	3,269,921		345,526		
1848 . . .		145,484	260,775		8,886		
1849 . . .		653,618	133,070		23,294	688,576	
1850 . . .	1,170,261	291,451	64,491		252,923	481,953	
1851 . . .	2,087,155	176,328	377,505		1,372,748	3,317,671	
1852 . . .	2,053,026	263,106	573,901		1,159,681	2,045,351	
1853 . . .	1,261,326	201,253	305,770		1,404,668	4,076,051	$15,835,997 94
1854 . . .	757,899	54,250	160,675	138,618	596,258	1,639,445	17,643,270 58
1855 . . .	364,666	121,701	117,098	50,555	235,480	758,269	16,298 14
1856 . . .	329,878	60,490	197,990	26,010	384,240	1,762,936	80,412 12
1857 . . .	98,315	2,916	69,115	7,832	106,722	578,356	36,161 68
1858 . . .	468,504	13,690	32,633	13,059	113,097	208,724	21,088 10
1859 . . .	98,196	8,600	20,718	11,524	76,562	231,873	49,286 59
1860 . . .	188,615	16,013	19,724	13,402	13,721	78,743	170,275 34
Total . .	8,877,841	3,369,251	9,537,220	261,000	6,995,906	15,876,939	$33,852,790 49

C.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES (CONTINUED).

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA (CONTINUED).

SILVER COINAGE.

PERIOD.	DOLLARS. Pieces.	HALF-DOLLARS. Pieces.	QUARTER-DOLLARS. Pieces.	DIMES. Pieces.	HALF-DIMES. Pieces.	THREE-CENTS. Pieces.	BARS. Value.
1793 to 1817 . .	1,439,517	13,104,433	650,280	1,007,151	265,543		
1818 to 1837 . .	1,000	74,793,560	5,041,749	11,854,949	14,463,700		
1838 to 1847 . .	879,873	20,203,333	4,952,073	11,387,995	11,093,235		
1848	15,000	580,000	146,000	451,500	668,000		
1849	62,600	1,252,000	340,000	839,000	1,309,000		
1850	7,500	227,000	190,800	1,931,500	955,000		
1851	1,300	200,750	160,000	1,026,500	781,000	5,447,400	
1852	1,100	77,130	177,060	1,535,500	1,000,500	18,663,500	
1853	46,110	3,532,708	15,254,220	12,173,010	13,345,020	11,400,000	
1854	33,140	2,982,000	12,380,000	4,470,000	5,740,000	671,000	
1855	26,000	759,500	2,857,000	2,075,000	1,750,000	139,000	
1856	63,500	938,000	7,264,000	5,780,000	4,880,000	1,458,000	$31,028 09
1857	94,000	142,000	2,304,000	4,890,000	3,940,000		1,327 46
1858		4,028,000	10,600,000	690,000	4,000,000	1,266,000	843 37
1859	73,500	2,636,000	4,996,000	1,760,000	2,840,000	1,380,000	9,341 08
1860	315,530	349,800	909,800	576,000	870,000	548,000	21,656 30
Total . .	3,059,670	125,806,214	68,222,982	62,448,105	67,900,998	40,972,900	$64,196 30

C.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES (Continued).

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA (Continued).

PERIOD.	COPPER COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.				
	Cents. Pieces.	Half-Cents. Pieces.	Number of Pieces Coined.	Value of Gold.	Value of Silver.	Value of Copper.	Total Value Coined.
1793 to 1817 . .	29,316,272	5,235,513	52,019,407	$5,610,957 50	$8,268,295 75	$319,340 28	$14,198,593 53
1818 to 1837 . .	46,554,830	2,205,200	158,882,816	17,639,382 50	40,566,897 15	476,574 30	58,682,853 95
1838 to 1847 . .	34,967,663		88,327,378	29,491,010 00	13,913,019 00	349,676 63	43,753,705 63
1848	6,415,799		8,691,444	2,780,930 00	420,050 00	64,157 99	3,265,137 99
1849	4,178,500	39,864	9,519,513	7,948,332 00	922,950 00	41,984 32	8,913,266 32
1850	4,426,844	39,812	10,039,535	27,756,445 50	409,600 00	44,467 50	28,210,513 00
1851	9,889,707	147,672	24,985,736	52,143,446 00	446,797 00	99,635 43	52,689,878 43
1852	5,063,094		32,612,949	51,505,638 50	847,410 00	50,630 94	52,403,679 44
1853	6,641,131	129,694	69,775,537	52,191,618 94	7,852,571 00	67,059 78	60,111,249 72
1854	4,236,156	55,358	33,919,921	37,693,069 58	5,373,270 00	42,638 35	43,108,977 93
1855	1,574,829	56,500	10,885,619	10,610,752 14	1,419,170 00	16,030 79	12,045,952 93
1856	2,690,463	40,430	25,876,288	11,074,388 12	3,245,268 09	27,106 78	14,346,762 99
1857	6,333,456	35,180	18,602,020	3,245,853 68	1,428,327 46	63,510 46	4,737,691 60
1858	23,400,000		44,833,766	10,221,876 60	4,971,823 37	234,000 00	15,427,699 97
1859	30,700,000		44,833,111	2,660,646 59	3,069,241 08	307,000 00	5,976,887 67
1860	34,200,000		38,099,348	4,354,576 84	857,076 30	342,000 00	5,553,653 14
Total . .	250,588,744	7,985,223	671,904,388	$326,928,924 49	$93,951,766 20	$2,545,813 55	$423,426,504 24

C.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES (Continued.)

2.—BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.

GOLD COINAGE.

PERIOD.	Double Eagles. Pieces.	Eagles. Pieces.	Half Eagles. Pieces.	Three Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Eagles, Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.	Unparted Bars. Value.	Fine Bars. Value.
1854	141,468	123,826	268		246	14,632	$5,641,504 05	$5,863 16
1855	859,175	9,000	61,000	6,600			3,270,594 93	88,782 50
1856	1,181,750	73,500	94,100	34,500	71,120	24,600	3,047,001 29	122,136 55
1857	604,500	10,000	47,000	5,000	20,000			
1858	885,940	27,800	58,600	9,000	49,200	20,000	816,295 65	
1859	689,140	2,000	9,720		8,000	15,000		19,871 68
1860	579,975	10,000	16,700	7,000	28,800	13,000		
Total . .	4,941,948	256,126	287,388	62,100	177,366	87,232	$12,775,395 92	$236,653 89

PERIOD.	SILVER COINAGE.					TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Dollars. Pieces.	Half Dollars Pieces.	Quarter Dolls. Pieces.	Dimes. Pieces.	Bars. Value.	Number of Pieces.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Value.	Total. Value.
1854 . .	...					282,712	$9,731,574 21		$9,731,574 21
1855 . .	...	121,950	412,400			1,471,272	20,957,677 43	$164,075 00	21,121.752 43
1856 . .	...	211,000	286,000		$23,609 45	1,977,559	28,315,537 84	200,609 45	28,516,147 29
1857 . .	...	86,000	28,000			800,500	12,490,000 00	50,000 00	12,540,000 00
1858 . .	...	218,000	63,000	30,000	19,752 61	1,362,028	19,276,095 65	147,502 61	19,423,598 26
1859 . .	15,000	463,000	172,000	90,000	29,469 87	1,463,893	13,906,271 68	327,969 87	14,234,241 55
1860 . .	5,000	693,000	24,000	40,000	211,411 52	1,417,475	11,889,000 00	572,911 52	12,461,911 52
Total .	20,000	1,792,950	985,400	160,000	$284,243 45	8,775,439	$116,566,156 81	$1,463,068 45	$118,029,225 26

C.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES (Continued).

3.—BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.

GOLD COINAGE.

PERIOD.	Double Eagles. Pieces.	Eagles. Pieces.	Half-Eagles. Pieces.	Three Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Eagles. Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.
1838 to 1847		1,026,342	709,925		550,528	
1848		35,850				
1849		23,900				215,000
1850	141,000	57,500			84,000	14,000
1851	315,000	263,000	41,000		148,000	290,000
1852	190,000	18,000			140,000	140,000
1853	71,000	51,000				290,000
1854	3,250	52,500	46,000	24,000	153,000	
1855	8,000	18,000	11,100			55,000
1856	2,250	14,500	10,000		21,100	
1857						
1858	47,500	21,500	13,000		34,000	
1859	24,500	4,000				
1860	4,350	8,200				
Total	806,850	1,594,292	831,025	24,000	1,130,628	1 004,000

C.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES (CONTINUED).

BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS (CONTINUED).

PERIOD.	SILVER COINAGE.							TOTAL COINAGE.			
	DOLLARS. Pieces.	HALF-DOLLARS. Pieces.	QUARTER-DOLLARS. Pieces.	DIMES. Pieces.	HALF-DIMES. Pieces.	THREE-CENTS. Pieces.	BARS. Value.	NUMBER OF PIECES.	VALUE OF GOLD.	VALUE OF SILVER.	TOTAL VALUE COINED.
1838 to 1847	59,000	13,509,000	3,273,600	6,473,500	2,789,000	...		28,390,895	$15,189,365 00	$8,418,700 00	$23,608,065 00
1848 . . .	...	3,180,000			600,000	...		3,815,850	358,500 00	1,620,000 00	1,978,500 00
1849 . . .	...	2,310,000		300,000	140,000	...		2,988,900	454,000 00	1,192,000 00	1,646,000 00
1850 . . .	40,000	2,456,000	412,000	510,000	690,000	...		4,404,500	3,619,000 00	1,456,500 00	5,075,500 00
1851 . . .	...	402,000	88,000	400,000	860,000	720,000		3,527,000	9,795,000 00	327,600 00	10,122,600 00
1852 . . .	...	144,000	96,000	430,000	260,000	...		1,418,000	4,470,000 00	152,000 00	4,622,000 00
1853 . . .	...	1,328,000	1,332,000	1,100,000	2,360,000	...		6,532,000	2,220,000 00	1,225,000 00	3,445,000 00
1854 . . .	...	5,240,000	1,484,000	1,770,000	1,560,000	...		10,332,750	1,274,500 00	3,246,000 00	4,520,500 00
1855 . . .	...	3,688,000	176,000		600,000	...		4,566,100	450,500 00	1,918,000 00	2,368,500 00
1856 . . .	...	2,658,000	968,000	1,180,000	1,100,000	...		5,953,850	292,750 00	1,744,000 00	2,036,750 00
1857 . . .	...					...					
1858 . . .	...	4,614,000	1,416,000	1,540,000	2,540,000	...		10,226,000	1,315,000 00	2,942,000 00	4,257,000 00
1859 . . .	200,000	4,912,000	544,000	440,000	1,060,000	...	$334,996 47	7,184,500	530,000 00	3,223,996 47	3,753,996 47
1860 . . .	280,000	2,212,000	388,000	370,000	1,060,000	...	25,422 33	4,322,550	169,000 00	1,598,422 33	1,767,422 33
Total .	579,000	46,653,000	10,177,600	14,513,500	15,619,000	720,000	$360,418 80	93,652,895	$40,137,615 00	$29,064,218 80	$69,201,833 80

C.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES (Continued).

4.—BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA.

GOLD COINAGE.

PERIOD.	Half-Eagles. Pieces.	Three-Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter-Eagles. Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.	Total Pieces.	Total Value.
1838 to 1847	576,553		134,101		710,654	$3,218,017 50
1848	47,465		13,771		61,236	271,752 50
1849	39,036		10,945	21,588	71,569	244,130 50
1850	43,950		12,148	8,382	64,480	258,502 00
1851	62,710		11,264	9,882	83,856	351,592 00
1852	91,452		4,078	6,360	101,890	473,815 00
1853	89,678		3,178	6,583	99,439	462,918 00
1854	56,413	1,120	1,760	2,935	62,228	292,760 00
1855	22,432		1,123	1,811	25,366	116,778 50
1856	19,786		874	1,460	22,120	102,575 00
1857	5,470		1,464	1,896	8,830	32,906 00
1858	19,256		900	1,637	21,793	100,167 00
1859	11,404		642	6,957	19,003	65,582 00
1860	12,800		1,602	1,472	15,847	69,477 00
Total	1,098,405	1,120	197,850	70,963	1,368,338	$6,060,973 00

C.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES (Continued).

5.—BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE.

GOLD COINAGE.

PERIOD.	Half-Eagles. Pieces.	Quarter-Eagles. Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.	Total Pieces.	Total Value.
1838 to 1847	269,424	123,576		393,000	$1,656,060 00
1848	64,472	16,788		81,260	364,330 00
1849	64,823	10,220	11,634	86,677	361,299 00
1850	63,591	9,148	6,966	79,705	347,791 00
1851	49,176	14,923	41,267	105,366	324,454 50
1852	72,574	9,772	9,434	91,780	396,734 00
1853	65,571		11,515	77,086	339,370 00
1854	39,283	7,295		46,578	214,652 50
1855	39,788	3,677	9,803	53,268	217,935 50
1856	28,457	7,913		36,370	162,067 50
1857	13,137		13,280	26,417	78,965 00
1858	31,066	9,056		40,122	177,970 00
1859	39,500		5,235	44,735	202,735 00
1860	23,005	7,469		30,474	133,697 50
Total	863,867	219,837	109,134	1,192,838	$4,978,061 50

C.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES (Continued).

6.—ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

PERIOD.	Fine Gold Bars.	Value.	Silver Bars.	Value.	Total Pieces.	Total Value.
1854	822	$2,888,059 18			822	$2,888,059 18
1855	6,182	20,441,813 63			6,182	20,441,813 63
1856	4,727	19,396,046 89	52	$6,792 63	4,779	19,402,839 52
1857	2,230	9,335,414 00	550	123,317 00	2,780	9,458,731 00
1858	7,052	21,798,691 04	894	171,961 79	7,946	21,970,652 83
1859	3,295	13,044,718 43	1,985	272,424 05	5,280	13,317,142 48
1860		6,831,532 01		222,226 11		7,053,758 12
Total	24,308	$93,736,275 18	3,481	$796,721 58	27,789	$94,532,996 76

C.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES (CONTINUED).

7.—SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINT TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.

MINTS.	COMMENCEMENT OF COINAGE.	GOLD COINAGE. Value.	SILVER COINAGE. Value.	COPPER COINAGE. Value.	ENTIRE COINAGE.	
					Pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia	1793	$326,928,924 49	$93,951,766 20	$2,545,813 55	671,904,388	$423,426,504 24
San Francisco . . .	1854	116,566,156 81	1,463,068 45		8,775,439	118,029,225 26
New Orleans	1838	40,137,615 00	29,064,218 80		93,652,895	69,201,833 80
Charlotte	1838	4,978,061 50			1,192,838	4,978,061 50
Dahlonega	1838	6,060,973 00			1,368,338	6,060,973 00
Assay Office, New York . .	1854	93,736,275 18	796,721 58		27,789	94,532,996 76
Total		$588,408,005 98	$125,275,775 03	$2,545,813 55	776,921,687	$716,229,594 56

D.—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

Deposited at the Mint of the United States and its Branches, to the close of the year ending June 30, 1860.

1.—MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

PERIOD.	VIRGINIA.	NORTH CAROLINA.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	GEORGIA.	TENNESSEE.	ALABAMA.	NEW MEXICO.	CALIFORNIA.	OREGON.	KANSAS.	NEBRASKA.	OTHER SOURCES.	TOTAL.
1804 to 1827		$110,000 00											$110,000 00
1828 to 1837	$427,000 00	2,519,500 00	$327,500 00	$1,763,900 00	$12,400 00							$13,200 00	5,063,500 00
1838 to 1847	518,294 00	1,303,636 00	152,366 00	566,316 00	16,499 00	$45,493 00						21,037 00	2,623,641 00
1848 . . .	57,886 00	109,034 00	19,228 00	3,370 00	3,497 00	3,670 00	$682 00	$44,177 00					241,544 00
1849 . . .	129,382 00	102,688 00	4,309 00	10,525 00	2,739 00	2,977 00	32,889 00	5,481,439 00				144 00	5,767,092 00
1850 . . .	65,991 00	43,734 00	759 00	5,114 00	307 00	1,178 00	5,392 00	31,667,505 00				326 00	31,790,306 00
1851 . . .	69,052 00	49,440 00	12,338 00	2,490 00	121 00	817 00	890 00	46,939,367 00					47,074,520 00
1852 . . .	83,626 00	65,248 00	4,505 00	3,420 00		254 00	814 00	49,663,623 00					49,821,490 00
1853 . . .	52,200 00	45,690 00	3,522 00	1,912 00			3,632 00	52,732,227 00	$13,535 00			5,213 00	52,857,931 00
1854 . . .	23,347 00	9,062 00	1,220 00	7,561 00		245 00	738 00	35,671,185 00					35,713,358 00
1855 . . .	28,895 50	22,626 00	1,200 00	1,733 50		310 00	900 00	2,634,297 63				1,535 00	2,691,497 63
1856 . . .	21,607 00	12,910 00	5,980 00	4,910 00			2,460 00	1,440,134 58	40,750 00				1,528,751 58
1857 . . .	2,505 00	6,805 00	2,565 00	3,542 00				565,566 41					580,983 41
1858 . . .	18,377 00	15,175 00	300 00	18,365 00				1,372,506 07	3,600 00				1,428,323 07
1859 . . .	15,720 00	9,305 00	4,675 00	20,190 00	240 00		275 00	959,191 79	2,960 00	$145 00			1,012,701 79
1860 . . .	17,402 62	8,450 11		7,556 41	595 88			663,389 02	2,780 16	346,604 05	$1,402 01		1,048,180 26
Total .	$1,531,285 12	$4,433,303 11	$540,467 00	$2,420,904 91	$36,403 88	$54,944 00	$48,672 00	$229,834,608 50	$63,625 16	$341,749 05	$1,402 01	$41,455 00	$239,353,819 74

D.—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION (Continued).

2.—BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.

PERIOD.	California.	Total.
1854	$10,842,281 23	$10,842,281 23
1855	20,860,437 20	20,860,437 20
1856	29,209,218 24	29,209,218 24
1857	12,526,826 93	12,526,826 93
1858	19,104,369 99	19,104,369 99
1859	14,098,564 14	14,098,564 14
1860	11,319,913 83	11,319,913 83
	$117,961,611 56	$117,961,611 56

D.—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION (Continued).

3.—BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.

PERIOD.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	California.	Kansas.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
1838 to 1847 . .	$741 00	$14,306 00	$37,364 00	$1,772 00	$61,903 00			$3,613 00	$119,699 00
1848 . . .		1,488 00	2,317 00	947 00	6,717 00	$1,124 00			12,593 00
1849 . . .		423 00			4,062 00	669,921 00		2,783 00	677,189 00
1850 . . .					3,560 00	4,575,576 00		894 00	4,580,030 00
1851 . . .					1,040 00	8,769,682 00			8,770,722 00
1852 . . .						3,777,784 00			3,777,784 00
1853 . . .						2,006,673 00			2,006,673 00
1854 . . .						981,511 00			981,511 00
1855 . . .						411,517 24			411,517 24
1856 . . .						283,344 91			283,344 91
1857 . . .						129,328 39			129,328 39
1858 . . .			1,560 00	164 12		448,439 84			450,163 96
1859 . . .						93,272 41			93,272 41
1860 . . .					661 53	87,135 00	$1,770 39		89,566 92
Total . .	$741 00	$16,217 00	$41,241 00	$2,883 12	$77,943 53	$22,235,308 79	$1,770 39	$7,290 00	$22,283,394 83

D.—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION (Continued).

4.—BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

PERIOD.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	California.	TOTAL.
1838 to 1847	$1,529,777 00	$143,941 00		$1,673,718 00
1848	359,075 00	11,710 00		370,785 00
1849	378,223 00	12,509 00		390,732 00
1850	307,289 00	13,000 00		320,289 00
1851	275,472 00	25,478 00	$15,111 00	316,061 00
1852	337,604 00	64,934 00	28,362 00	430,900 00
1853	227,847 00	61,845 00	15,465 00	305,157 00
1854	188,277 00	19,001 00	6,328 00	213,606 00
1855	196,894 03	14,277 17	5,817 66	216,988 86
1856	157,355 18		16,237 35	173,592 53
1857	75,376 47			75,376 47
1858	170,560 33	5,507 16		176,067 49
1859	182,489 61	22,762 71		205,252 32
1860	134,491 17			134,491 17
Total	$4,520,730 79	$394,965 04	$87,321 01	$5,003,016 84

D.—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION (Continued).

5.—BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA.

PERIOD.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	California.	Kansas.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
1838 to 1847 . .	$64,351 00	$95,427 00	$2,978,353 00	$32,175 00	$47,711 00				$3,218,017 00
1848 . . .	5,434 00	8,151 00	251,376 00	2,717 00	4,075 00				271,753 00
1849 . . .	4,882 00	7,323 00	225,824 00	2,441 00	3,661 00				244,131 00
1850 . . .	4,500 00	5,700 00	204,473 00	1,200 00	1,800 00	$30,025 00			247,698 00
1851 . . .	1,971 00	3,236 00	154,723 00	2,251 00	2,105 00	214,072 00		$951 00	379,309 00
1852 . . .	443 00	57,543 00	93,122 00	750 00		324,931 00			476,789 00
1853 . . .	2,085 00	33,950 00	56,984 00	149 00		359,122 00			452,290 00
1854 . . .	5,818 00	15,988 00	47,027 00	223 00		211,169 00			280,225 00
1855 . . .	3,145 82	9,113 27	56,686 36		277 92	47,428 70			116,652 07
1856 . . .		25,723 75	44,107 99	106 42		31,467 10			101,405 26
1857 . . .		8,083 89	25,097 63			6,498 02			39,679 54
1858 . . .		32,322 28	57,891 45	107 33		5,293 52			95,614 58
1859 . . .	2,656 88	4,610 35	57,023 12			699 19	$82 70		65,072 24
1860 . . .	3,485 70	2,004 36	35,588 92			1,097 37	24,908 86		67,085 21
Total . .	$98,772 40	$309,175 90	$4,288,277 47	$42,119 75	$59,629 92	$1,231,802 90	$24,991 56	$951 00	$6,055,720 90

D.—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION (Continued).

6.—ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

PERIOD.	Virginia.	North Carolina	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	California.
1854	$167 00	$3,916 00	$395 00	$1,242 00		$9,221,457 00
1855	2,370 00	3,750 00	7,620 00	13,100 00	$350 00	25,025,896 11
1856	6,928 00	805 07	4,052 29	41,101 28	233 62	16,529,008 90
1857	1,531 00	1,689 00	2,663 00	10,451 00	1,545 00	9,899,957 00
1858	501 00	7,007 00	6,354 00	12,951 00	2,181 00	19,660,531 46
1859	436 00	20,122 00	700 00	14,756 00	593 00	11,694,872 25
1860	4,202 00	9,755 00		19,368 00		1,023,628 36
Total	$16,135 00	$47,044 07	$21,784 29	$112,969 28	$4,902 62	$98,055,351 08

PERIOD.	Kansas.	Utah.	Arizonia.	Oregon.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
1854						$9,227,177 00
1855					$1,600 00	25,054,686 11
1856						16,582,129 16
1857						9,917,836 00
1858				$5,581 00	27,523 00	19,722,629 46
1859	$3,944 00			2,866 00	405 00	11,738,694 25
1860	248,981 00	$4,680 00	$1,190 00			6,311,804 36
Total	$252,925 00	$4,680 00	$1,190 00	$8,447 00	$29,528 00	$98,554,956 34

D.—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION (Continued).

7.—SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE ENTIRE DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE UNITED STATES MINT AND BRANCHES, TO JUNE 30, 1860.

MINT.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Tennessee.	California.
Philadelphia . . .	$1,531,285 12	$4,433,303 11	$540,467 00	$2,420,904 91	$54,944 00	$36,403 88	$229,834,608 50
San Francisco . . .							117,961,611 56
New Orleans . . .		741 00	16,217 00	41,241 00	77,943 53	2,883 12	22,235,308 79
Charlotte . . .		4,520,730 79	394,965 04				87,321 01
Dahlonega . . .		98,772 40	309,175 90	4,288,277 47	59,629 92	42,119 75	1,231,802 90
Assay Office . . .	16,135 00	47,044 07	21,784 29	112,969 28	4,902 62		98,055,351 08
Total . . .	$1,547,420 12	$9,100,591 37	$1,282,609 23	$6,863,392 66	$197,420 07	$81,406 75	$469,406,033 84

MINT.	Kansas.	Utah.	Arizonia.	Nebraska.	New Mexico.	Oregon.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
Philadelphia . . .	$346,749 05			$1,402 01	$48,672 00	$63,625 16	$41,455 00	$239,353,819 74
San Francisco . . .								117,961,611 56
New Orleans . . .	1,770 39						7,290 00	22,383,394 83
Charlotte . . .								5,003,016 84
Dahlonega . . .	24,991 56						951 00	6,005,720 90
Assay Office . . .	252,925 00	$4,680 00	$1,190 00			8,447 00	29,528 00	98,554,956 34
Total . . .	$626,436 00	$4,680 00	$1,100 00	$1,402 01	$48,672 00	$72,072 16	$79,224 00	$489,312,520 21

E.—STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION,

Deposited at the Mint of the United States and its Branches, from January, 1841, to June 30, 1860.

YEAR.	PARTED FROM CALIFORNIA GOLD.	UTAH (WASHOE).	ARIZONIA.	SONORA.	NORTH CAROLINA.	LAKE SUPERIOR.	TOTAL.
1841 to 1851	$768,509 00						$768,509 00
1852	404,494 00						404,494 00
1853	417,279 00						417,279 00
1854	328,199 00						328,199 00
1855	333,053 00						333,053 00
1856	321,938 38						321,938 38
1857	127,256 12						127,256 12
1858	300,849 36					$15,623 00	316,472 36
1859	219,647 34				$23,398 00	30,122 13	273,167 47
1860	138,561 70	$102,540 77	$13,357 00	$1,220 00	12,257 00	25,880 58	293,797 05
Total	$3,359,786 90	$102,540 77	$13,357 00	$1,200 00	$35,655 00	$71,625 71	$3,584,165 38

F.—STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF SILVER COINED AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRANCH MINTS AT SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW ORLEANS,

Under the Act of February 21, 1853.

YEAR.	MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA.	BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.	BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.	TOTAL.
1853	$7,806,461 00		$1,225,000 00	$9,031,461 00
1854	5,340,130 00		3,246,000 00	8,586,130 00
1855	1,393,170 00	$164,075 00	1,918,000 00	3,475,245 00
1856	3,150,740 00	177,000 00	7,744,000 00	5,071,740 00
1857	1,333,000 00	50,000 00		1,383,000 00
1858	4,970,980 00	127,750 00	2,942,000 00	8,040,735 00
1859	2,926,400 00	283,500 00	2,689,000 00	5,898,900 00
1860	519,890 00	356,500 00	1,293,000 00	2,169,390 00
Total	$27,440,771 00	$1,158,825 00	$15,057,000 00	$43,656,596 00

G.

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT AND DENOMINATION OF FRACTIONS OF THE SPANISH AND MEXICAN DOLLAR,

Deposited at the Mint of the United States for exchange for the new Cent, to June 30, 1860.

YEAR.	QUARTERS.	EIGHTHS.	SIXTEENTHS.	VALUE BY TALE.
1857 . . .	$78,295	$33,148	$16,602	$128,045
1858 . . .	68.644	64,472	32,085	165,210
1858 . . .	114,589	100,080	41,390	263,059
1860 . . .	182,330	51,630	24,105	258,065
Total . .	$441,858	$249,330	$114,182	$814,370

H.

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF FRACTIONS OF THE SPANISH AND MEXICAN DOLLAR,

Purchased at the Mint of the United States, the Branch Mint, New Orleans, and the Assay Office, New York, and paid for in silver coins, to June 30, 1860.

YEAR.	MINT OF U. S., PHILADELPHIA.	BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.	ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.	TOTAL.
1857 . . .	$174,485 00	$1,360 00	$112,502 00	$288,347 00
1858 . . .	326,033 00	17,355 00	147,453 00	490,841 00
1859 . . .	165,115 00	19,825 00	110,564 00	295,504 00
1860 . . .	58,353 74	9,075 00	62,072 00	129,500 74
Total . .	$723,986 74	$47,615 00	$432,591 00	$1,204,192 74

I.

STATEMENT OF CENTS OF FORMER ISSUE,

Deposited at the Mint of the United States for exchange for Cents of the new issue, to June 30, 1860.

YEAR.	VALUE BY TALE.
1857	$16,602
1858	31,404
1859	47,235
1860	37,500
Total	$132,741

A STATEMENT OF FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS,

Prepared by the Director of the Mint to accompany his Annual Report, in pursuance of the Act of February 21, 1857.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

THE first column embraces the names of the countries where the coins are issued. The second contains the names of coins, only the principal denominations being given. The other sizes are proportional, and when this is not the case, the deviation is stated.

The third column expresses the weight of a single piece in fractions of the troy ounce, carried to the thousandth, and in a few cases to the ten-thousandth of an ounce. This method is preferable to expressing the weight in grains for commercial purposes, and corresponds better with the terms of the Mint. It may be readily transferred to weight in grains by the following rule: remove the decimal point; from one-half deduct four per cent., and the remainder will be grains.

The fourth column expresses the fineness in thousandths, *i. e.*, the number of parts of pure gold or silver in 1000 parts of the coin.

The fifth and sixth columns of the first table express the valuation of gold. In the fifth is shown the value, as compared with the legal content or amount of fine gold in our coins. In the sixth is shown the value as paid at the Mint, after the uniform deduction of one-half of one per cent. The former is the value for any other purposes than re coinage, and especially for the purpose of comparison; the latter is the value in exchange for our coins at the Mint.

For the silver there is no fixed legal valuation, the law providing for shifting the price, according to the conditions of demand and supply. The present price of standard silver is 121 cents per ounce, at which rate the values in the fifth column of the second table are calculated.

GOLD COINS.

Country	Denomination.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.	Value after deduction.
		Oz. Dec.	Thous.	D. C M.	D. C. M.
Australia	Pound of 1852	0.281	916.5	5.32.0	5.29.3
"	" of 1856	0.256	916.5	4.85.0	4.82.6
Austria	Ducat	0.112	986	2.28.0	2.26.9
"	Souverain	0.363	900	6.77.0	6.73.6
Belgium	Twenty-five francs	0.254	899	4.72.0	4.69.7
Bolivia	Doubloon	0.867	870	15.58.0	15.50.2
Brazil	20,000 reis	0.575	917.5	10.90.5	10.85.1
Central America	Two escudos	0.209	853.5	3.68.0	3.66.2
Chili	Old doubloon	0.867	870	15.57.0	15.49.2
"	Ten pesos	0.492	900	9.15.3	9.10.7
Denmark	Ten thaler	0.427	895	7.90.0	7.86.1
Ecuador	Four escudos	0.433	844	7.60.0	7.56.2
England	Pound, or sovereign, new	0.256.7	916.5	4.86.3	4.83.9
"	Pound, or sovereign, average	0.256	915.5	4.84.8	4.82.4
France	Twenty francs, new	0.207.5	899.5	3.86.0	3.84.1
"	" average	0.207	899	3.84.5	3.82.6
Germany, north	Ten thaler	0.427	895	7.90.0	7.86.1
"	" Prussian	0.427	903	8.00.0	7.96.0
" south	Ducat	0.112	986	2.28.3	2.27.2
Greece	Twenty drachms	0.185	900	3.45.0	3.43.3
Hindostan	Mohur	0.374	916	7.08.0	7.04.5
Japan	Old cobang	0.362	568	4.44.0	4.41.8
"	New cobang	0.289	572	3.57.6	3.55.8
Mexico	Doubloon, average	0.867.5	866	15.53.4	15.45.6
Naples	Six ducati, new	0.245	996	5.04.0	5.01.5
Netherlands	Ten guilders	0.215	899	3.99.0	3.97.0
New Granada	Old doubloon, Bogota	0.868	870	15.61.7	15.53.9
"	" Popayan	0.867	858	15.39.0	15.31.3
"	Ten pesos, new	0.525	891.5	9.67.5	9.62.7
Peru	Old doubloon	0.867	868	15.56.0	15.48.2
"	New, not ascertained	...	...	...	...
Portugal	Gold crown	0.308	912	5.81.3	5.78.4
Rome	2½ scudi, new	0.140	900	2.60.0	2.58.7
Russia	Five roubles	0.210	916	3.97.6	3.95.7
Sardinia	Same as France	...	...	...	...
Spain	100 reals	0.268	896	4.96.3	4.93.9
"	80 reals	0.215	869.5	3.87.0	3.85.1
Sweden	Ducat	0.111	975	2.26.7	2.25.6
Tunis	25 piastres	0.161	900	2.99.5	2.98.0
Turkey	100 piastres	0.231	915	4.37.4	4.35.2
Tuscany	Sequin	0.112	999	2.30.0	2.28.9

SILVER COINS.

Country.	Denomination.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.
		Oz. Dec.	Thous.	D. C. M.
Austria	Rix dollar	0.902	833	1.01.3
"	Scudo of six lire	0.836	902	1.01.5
"	New Union dollar	0.596	900	72.0
Belgium	Five francs	0.803	897	96.8
Bolivia	Dollar	0.871	900.5	1.05.4
"	New dollar	0.648	902	78.6
"	Half dollar, 1830	0 433	670	38.5
"	Quarter dollar, 1830	0.216	670	19.2
Brazil	2,000 reis	0.820	918.5	1.01.3
Canada	20 cents	0.150	925	18.6
Central America	Dollar	0.866	850	97.3
Chili	Old dollar	0.864	908	1.04.7
"	New dollar	0.801	900.5	97.0
Denmark	Two rigsdaler	0.927	877	1.09.4
England	Shilling, new	0.182.5	924.5	22.7
"	Shilling, average	0.178	925	22.2
France	Five francs, average	0.800	900	96.8
Germany, north	Thaler	0.712	750	71.7
" south	Gulden or florin	0.340	900	41.2
" north and south	2 thaler or 3½ guld	1.192	900	1.44.3
Greece	Five drachms	0.719	900	86.9
Hindostan	Rupee	0.374	916	46.0
Japan	Itzebu	0.279	991	37.0
"	New itzebu	0.279	890	33.3
Mexico	Dollar, average	0.866	901	1.04.9
Naples	Scudo	0.884	830	98.8
Netherlands	2½ guilder	0.804	944	1.02.3
Norway	Specie-daler	0.927	877	1.09.4
New Granada	Dollar of 1857	0.803	896	96.8
Peru	Old dollar	0.866	901	1.04.9
"	Dollar of 1858	0.766	909	93.6
"	Half dollar, 1835–'38	0.433	650	37.7
Portugal	Silver crown	0.950	912	1.16.6
Prussia	New Union dollar	0.596	900	72.0
Rome	Scudo	0.864	900	1.04.7
Russia	Rouble	0.667	875	78.4
Sardinia	Five lire	0.800	900	96.8
Spain	New pistareen	0.166	899	20.1
Sweden	Rix dollar	1.092	750	1.10.1
Switzerland	Two francs	0.323	899	39.0
Tunis	Five piastres	0.511	898.5	61.8
Turkey	Twenty piastres	0.770	830	86.5
Tuscany	Florin	0.220	925	27.4

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Director of the Mint.

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, November 3, 1860.

CERTIFICATE

OF THE

ASSAYS OF GOLD COINS OF JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES, MADE IN THE PRESENCE OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1860.

FOR the satisfaction of their Excellencies of the Japanese Embassy, the undersigned, Director of the Mint of the United States, certifies to the results obtained by assay of gold coins of Japan and the United States; made in their presence, by the proper officers of the Mint.

One cobang weighed $138\frac{21}{32}$ grains; and the gold extracted from it weighed $79\frac{10}{32}$ grains.

One other cobang weighed $138\frac{10}{32}$ grains; and the gold extracted from it weighed $79\frac{5}{32}$ grains.

One other cobang weighed $139\frac{9}{32}$ grains; and the gold extracted from it weighed $79\frac{23}{32}$ grains.

So, on the average of these three, the cobang contains $79\frac{3}{8}$ grains of gold, which makes the proportion of fineness 572 thousandths. This result agrees so well with our report of assays made in our usual way (by taking only a half gramme, or about $7\frac{3}{4}$ grains), that we trust it will give additional confidence to the Embassy, in our regular method of assay.

A gold dollar of the United States weighed $25\frac{26}{32}$ grains; and the gold extracted from it weighed $23\frac{7}{32}$ grains; which agrees as nearly as may be to 900 thousandths, our legal standard.

Therefore, for comparison, the cobang contains $79\frac{3}{8}$ grains of gold, and the dollar contains $23\frac{7}{32}$ grains of gold. But it will be more strictly accurate to say that the proportion of gold in a cobang is 572 thousandths, and in the dollar 900

thousandths, and it is necessary to add that the actual weight of the gold dollar is $25\frac{8}{10}$ grains by law, which is a more exact basis of calculation than the single piece, which weighed $25\frac{8125}{10,000}$; and was, therefore, a little too heavy.

The silver being extracted, with the necessary allowance for absorption, showed almost 59 grains of silver in each cobang, and the copper was only $\frac{12}{32}$ of one grain in each cobang.

To recapitulate, the average composition of the cobang is as follows in grains:—

Gold	$79\frac{12}{32}$
Silver	59
Copper	$0\frac{12}{32}$
Average weight of the Cobang in grains .	$138\frac{24}{32}$

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Director of the Mint of the United States.

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE AMBASSADORS FROM THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1860.

TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE AMBASSADORS
FROM THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE undersigned, the Director of the Mint of the United States, begs leave to refer your excellencies to the last conference held with the officers of the Mint in regard to the assay and the currency; at which time it was asked, whether it would not be proper that the officers of the Treasury of Japan should rate the new gold itzebu at 90 cents, and the new gold cobang at $3.60, in exchanging for Mexican dollars, or for gold and silver dollars of the United States, because that is an even decimal figure, and the real value is very near thereto; such valuation to be temporary until the Japanese Government shall have instituted certain reforms in its currency and coinage. To which it was replied, and I have now to repeat the same in writing as you requested, that we consider it altogether proper, and a convenient rate for calculation.

The officers of the Mint do not presume to enter upon the subject of the proposed reforms any farther than to make a few suggestions, which, if not acceptable, may simply be laid aside.

It is probable that it would be just as difficult in Japan as in any other country to introduce great and radical changes in the currency, especially in the unit of moneys, with which the people are familiar. Now, it is to be observed, that while the old silver itzebu was rather too high in its real value to be

exchanged at the rate of three to the Mexican silver dollar, or United States gold dollar, yet the change introduced lately has brought it down to a very close adjustment to that valuation; and three new silver itzebus exchange very well with either of the dollars above mentioned; not to the very last fraction, but near enough, so that this need not be altered; and thus we have the basis, that three itzebus are equal to one dollar.

The next point is to make the gold itzebu and the gold cobang to correspond to that basis according to the general relation of value between gold and silver, so that the Japanese may understand their real wealth, and no longer be defrauded by the artful exchanges of foreign merchants. And as you have already alloyed the silver itzebu so as to make it near the standard fineness of nine-tenths (according to the rates in the United States, Mexico, and other countries), we suggest that the same standard should be used for the gold. Whether the remaining one-tenth should be silver or copper, or both, is a minor matter with which we shall not concern ourselves. The great point is to get the right quantity of gold. Then the cobang being four itzebus should contain as much gold as $1\frac{1}{3}$ of our gold dollars. It should contain 30.96 grains, or 5.2632 condorines of fine gold; and being nine-tenths fine, its actual weight should be 34.4 grains, or 5.848 condorines. This coin would be small, but a little larger than our gold dollar; and you would do well to coin, also, a piece of ten cobangs, which would be equal to $13\frac{1}{3}$ dollars. The gold itzebu would be quite too small for a coin, and seems to be of no use, while you have a silver itzebu.

Inasmuch as some confusion might arise from continuing the name cobang for a coin so different in value from that previously known under that name, it would be better, it seems to us, to introduce into the currency a gold dollar to be rated as equal to three silver itzebus. This dollar, if equal to our own, should weigh 25.8 grains, nine-tenths fine, containing, therefore, 23.32 grains of pure gold; or, in your own weight, about 4.39 condorines, nine-tenths fine, equal to 3.95 condorines of pure gold.

This suggestion, we think, should receive your careful consideration, especially as your people are somewhat acquainted with the silver dollar of Mexico, which conforms very nearly

to the gold dollar herein recommended. And as the dollar is a coin and money of account, adopted by nearly all the American nations, and is familiar to many others, it possesses advantages which commend it to your consideration.

As to the shape of the coins, it is very obvious that a circular form would greatly facilitate the work at your Mint. A round piece is always right when laid on the die, but a square or oval piece must be carefully adjusted, and this is a loss of time and labor.

I cannot close this communication without expressing the favorable opinion of the officers of the Mint as to the accuracy of your assays. If, as you state, the intention was to make the cobang consist of 573 parts gold, and 427 parts silver, then the fact that it actually contains 572 parts gold, shows a close approximation, and it also shows that your assayers understand their business. At this day the coins of France are one-thousandth less than they are intended to be; and all the doubloons of North and South America are 5 to 10 thousandths, and even more, below their professed fineness. In these remarks we refer strictly to the new cobangs, because those which were coined a few years ago did not show the same accuracy. Your new silver coin should be about one per cent. finer than it is, according to the single piece we assayed; but the assay of silver, if it is done by the furnace, can never be so exact as the gold. We, therefore, recommend the "humid assay" for silver.

It may be useful for your Mint officers to have a small piece of absolutely fine gold to compare with their own, and I therefore beg you to accept what is inclosed for that purpose.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Director of the Mint.

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